## THE NEW WORLD'S FAIR.

A GLIMPSE OF FA RMOUNT PARK. SURVEY OF THE BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS-COM-PARISON WITH THE OTHER GREAT WORLD'S

I FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE. ] PEHLADELPHIA, April 13.-I have devoted to-day, for the first time, to a general inspection of the buildings of our coming International Exhibition of Industry and At, with a view toward ascertaining the character of the display which we shall make to the world in this memorable year. For months past, I have seen the distant spires and un-antique towers crowning the watery glade of the Schuylkill, from a possing train; I was familiar with the rare advantages of the situation; but I have had no opportunity of taking a nearer look at the great work, and com paring it with what has been done by other nations, until now.

No day could have been more fortunate. The warm showers and constant electric discharges of last night killed the wind, laid the dust, and gave the vegetation a start which seems hardly crestible Since yesterday the beds of hyacinths in the Park have burst into full bloom; magnolias have opened their cups, the rods of the forsythias are volden, and the lilaes are almost in leaf. The grass on southern slopes is thick enough to ripple in the breeze, had there been any. The aky was full of soit, hazy light, without sunshine, yet with no threat of min: there were everywhere the signs that the season has turned, and that Nature henceforth will keep pace with Man in hastening to prepare herself for the opening of the first truly genuine and complete international exhibition ever held on American soil.

The broad avenue which forms the southern boundary of the Park on the western side of the Schuylkill, and upon which the main ball of the Exhibition fronts, presents a singular scene. A litwhat they do, I cannot well imagine; but a number of small hotels seem to be in full operation; great ones, with accommodations for 1,000 or 1,500 guests, loom up behind them; and all these structures have an air of permanence, as if they expected to remain there after this year's speculations have come to an end. The first thing which struck me, is the remarkable facility of approach for all the cuter world." The Reading Railroad has a station within a furlong of the eastern front of the main hall, the Pennsylvania Railroad is building another within a stone's throw of both hall and Machinery building, and visitors from north, west, and south (there is not much east of Philadelphia) will thus be brought to the very doors. These facilities will prevent an immense deal of expense and confusion in no previous exhibition of the kind have they been furnished. THE MAIN BUILDING.

The Main Hall is intermediate in character between the Hyde Park structure of 1851 and the Vienna structure of 1873. It is larger and more ornate than the former, less estentations and more practical than the latter. In front, the view is too close for its great extent, and from George's Hill, where its vast dimensions and general symmetry ere most apparent, it can only be seen from an oblique angle. Architecturally, it properly requires a greater hight at the intersection of the central transept: its four towers of 120 feet are disparaged by its great length of 1,880 feet. The true proportion, however, would have necessitated a needless expenditure - since an increased elevation could not have been practically used. But the interier surpasses, in general effect, not Vienna building, but all its prede In the former the central rotunda effectually cut off from one wing the vista of the other, while the multitude of small transcepts, like so many cul-de-sacs, existed for themselves and not for the spectacle as a whole. Here the sweep of vision is unobstructed from end to end, not through the central nave of 120 feet, but also through both side-naves of 100 feet span. The iron network of the supports is just what is required for the roof, and no more. The colors are subdued, yes sufficiently harmonious; there is red enough in the paneling between the pillars to relieve the blue-gray of the rafters, but not so much as to interfers with the gay tints of the fabrics to be displayed below. The interior space has been very fairly allotted

Of the 20 inclosed acres 12 are given to foreign untions, and the remainder is for our own citizens to fill. The latter, as usual, have been quite remiss in their work: we Americans are emphatically an eleventh-hour people. When I compared the taste ful pavilions of the Netherlands, the inclosed court of Spain, the pylon and temple-like inclesure of | inspired by great cheapness and the use of the Howe Egypt, the exquisite weeden fitigree of Norway, even the crowded boxes and show-cases of Germany. England, and France, with the vacant and bewildered aspect of our American domain. I felt a slight smking of the heart. But there came consolation in remembering that if postpone, we are capable of work; and Gen. Hawley-to whom, as to Mr. Geshorn, I am indebted for all the facilities of secing what I now describe-assured me that the latactivity of the American exhibitors will no doubt atone for their seeming negligence hitherto. The French and English Departments are advancing rapidly, and although Germany claims to be ahead of both, I could not see that she is more than abreast of her rivals. From present indications I should judge that the foreign display-with the possible exception of the Oriental nations-will be fully equal to that at Paris in 1867 and at Vienna in MENORIAL HALL.

The Memorial Hall, situated about 150 yards to the north of the main Exhibition Building, was an agreeable surprise. It is far lighter and more graceful in appearance than the engravings represent. The clustered columns of the portal and the areades connecting the front with the flanking pavilions arreally charming; but, oh! the bronze menstrosities on the granite pedestals at the foot of the paved approach! Such Pegasuses, or Pegasi (what is the proper plural?), with wind-swollen bodies and flyblown legs-for what bards are they fitting? Must American Art and Song ride upon these foundered beasts, which were never capable of flight, and are

now doubly absurd with their worn and stumpy

wingst I suppose the interior of the hall will be finished and filled with Art by the opening day. It is hardly just to doubt it; yet there seems a great deal to do yet. Both the hall and the annèze will be filled; the latter is on an ingenious and admirable plan, by which the doors open obliquely into the corners the rooms, leaving the entire wall-space for picture Herein, again, we shall surpass all former exhibitions. The building is incomparably finer than the separate hall at Vienna, or the interior ellipse at Paris, and we know enough of its coming contents

to feel sure of the quality of the display. The Machinery Building will be one of the great distinguishing features of the Exhibition. It is double that of Vieuna in space, and far more imposing in effect. The structure is a marvelous piece of mechanical exactness; when you look from the interior gallery down its length of 1,500 feet of interlacing rafters and stays, the perspectives make you giddy by their absolute perfection. In the center stands, ready for work, the great Corliss engine of 1,500 horse-power (it can be increased to 2,500), which is to turn one mile of main shafting and drive all the exhibited machinery of the world. It is the sublime of mechanical power. In this building we shall recover whatever glory we may possibly lose in the Main Hall. Our exhibitors, after yield ing all that is desired by other nations, will occupy three-fourths of the space. The display of machinery alone will be worth a voyage from the uttermost parts of the earth. It will probably be many years before its like can be seen again.

BEAUTY OF THE GROUNDS. In regard to the grounds and detached buildings, no comparison can be made except with the last Exhibitions in Paris and Vienna. The first, in Hyde Park, had space but no external decoration; the first French, in 1855, and the second English, in 1862, had neither. In 1867, the level, gravelly floor of the Champ de Mars was converted, at an immense expense, into an ornamental garden; but the

large transplanted trees all looked sickly, and even the turf and flowers were an aspect of haste and force rather than of natural growth. The Prater, in Vienna, was a much more advantageous location, in the way of space and full-grown trees; yet its dead level beside the Danube defied the weak attempts made to vary the surface. Every shower made pools which filtered away slowly through the moist soil. Fairmount Park, on the contrary, offers a situation which could hardly be improved. With its grand old trees; its slopes of mellow turf; its high, breezy plateaus, divided by the picturesque hollow of Landsdowne Glen; its airy outlook from George's Hill, and its shining reaches of the Schnylkill between sloping walls of foliage, it seems to have been designed by nature for just such an occasion. The first level, nearly a mile in length, admi-s of a spacious open-air court, with trees, flowers and fountains, between the Main Hall and the Machinery Building, while on the softly-rising slope beyond the latter the detached buildings, native and foreign, have found their perfect site. At the head of Landsdowne Glen a picturesque little lake has been formed; on the second plateau beyond stand the U.S. Government Bailding, the Women's Pavilion, and in the midst of fair and flowery lawn, the Horticultural Building. Then follows another shallow glen, beyond which rises the queer composite (or rather nondescript) towers and roofs of the Agricultural Building, which covers ten aeres of ground. All the main points are thus nearly on a level, yet each is brought into prominence by the hollows which divide it from the others on the side toward the river. I do not see how a better disposition could have been made of the grounds. When the alchemy of the warmer sun shall have been felt, when the last scaffolding is cleared away, and all the rubbish of the final preparations removed, when the new grass is thick and the mounds of flowers hasten to tle city has been improvised there, within the last bloom, and the fountains are let loose,—who ever few months. Where all the people come from, and comes here will dread no comparison with the large undertakings of other lands.

STATE BUILDINGS. Few of the National or State buildings are completed, but the latter, at least, are mostly slight structures, requiring only a few days of carpenterwerk and plenty of paint. It will be a singular, I may say an unprecedented collection of styles. New-Jersey has nearly finished something made up of gables, peaked roofs, and balcomes-quant if not characteristic. Connecticut has a modest little oldfashioned cottage: New-York, a villa that suggests calico; Massachusetts, an astonishing fabric, of the most exclusive Boston-Brahminical aspect; and Indiana something which I can only interpret as representing the railroad car placed atop of the old canvas-covered wagon and crashing down its "bows." Hilinois and Wiscensin are less ambitious and more agreeable: but England and Japan are simply perfect. Those old Saxon houses, honest and true inside and out, with the atmost integrity of form and decoration, seem to have been taken bodily from Chester or Shrewsbary. And I have seen exacely such Japanese country houses on the green slopes above Kanagawa.

Outside of the Main Hall, the United States promise to be very fully represented—and, in fact, taking the total of the Exhibition, I have strong hopes that we shall make an impressive showing. The Government, in respect of promptness, is no better than its citizens. It has erected a spacious building, with a monitor-turret on one side of the entrance, and a 20uch Parrott gun on the other; but the interior is still very vacant and barn-like. The Women's Building, opposite, deserves hearty commendation for everything but its color, which is that of congested liver relieved by yellow fever. It is well placed, also, at one end of the lovely lawn leading to the Horticultural Building, the sole and entire chrysolite" of the Exhibition. I here thank Mr. Schwarzmann for giving us a structure neither quite moresque nor aral esque, nor directly copied (so far I knew) from anything else in the world; but suggestive of Fairyland, of the Thousand and One Nights, of all things graceful and delicate yet happily more substantial than dreams. We shall miss, this Summer, the Khedrye's palace, the Tunisian coffee-house, the golden fountam of Stamboul, the camels and the ransplanted palms; the Horricultural Building, nowever, will make amends for all. Luckily it is not to disappear when the great pogeant malts again into nir: it belongs to the city, and is to be a thing of beauty for many years to come.

SUCCESS OF THE EXHIBITION ASSURED. I had no time to enter the Agricultural Building, and I never saw anything so enormously bizarre as the outside; but I am informed that the design was truss. They are now painting the huge tin roofs a brilliant grass-green; if they are to remain so, woe o color-sensitive eyes! have mentioned, and the black and blood-red House of Massachusetts, the buildings are unexpectedly agreeable in color, and will show to still greater ad vantage when foliage comes to give them the proper relief.

-These are my first strong impressions, after six hours of uninterrupted inspection. I may frankly say that, in common with many others, I at first preferred that the commemoration of our Nation's hundredth anniversary should be exclusively of a national character. I doubted whether Europe and the East would travel so far to enter into a new rivalry of industry and art, so soon after their competition at Vienna. In fact, I have not until to-day been able to judge of the extent of their participation; but I am now satisfied that the coming International Exhibition, instead of being inferior to, or a copy of any of the proceding ones, will be markedly superior in many important features, and will have, moreover, a distinguishing stamp of its own. It will be international, yet also distinctively national. The members of the Commission have done their whole duty, faithfully and unweariedly. Their work can only be fairly recognized, not by rigid criticism of this or that detail, but by overlook ing its entire scope and achievement. In a word, they have already conquered success. B. -T.

PROGRESS DURING THE WEEK.

APPEARANCE OF THE MAIN BUILDING-ORNAMENTAL SHOW-CASES-ENERGY OF FOREIGN COMMIS-SIGNERS-BACKWARD STATE OF SOME EXHIBITS-THE ART BUILDING NEARLY BEADY-MACHINERY

HALL EAPIDLY BEING OCCUPIED.
PROW THE ERGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE. PHILADELPHIA, April 13 .- Such rapid progress has been made during the past week with the Cen-tennial Exhibition work that the managers feel confident hat they can bring a tolerable degree of order out of the chaos of construction before the opening day, and how, if not a completed exhibition, one much more early finished than any great fair ever was before at the date of its official inauguration. Four weeks still remain for work, and in a single week it would be easily possible to bring the Exhibition into much better shape tann was the Vienna fair when opened. There will necessarily be some departments lagging behind. A few of the foreign countries, like Italy and Turkey, which only decided to come in at the eleventh heur, will find it impossible to get their goods in shape, and in our own national sections there will be many disordered spaces, owing to the tardiness of exhibitors. It is true there is a cule which requires all articles to be in place before the first of May, under penalty of forfeiture of space, but the Commission caunot enforce it very rigidly, for if they should exclude fifty or a hundred exhibitors because of their being a week behind time, they would have only the bare space to show, as it would be too late for new men to prepare their wares and cases, and occupy the

vacated areas in time. The main building is now a swarming hive of workmen. Hundreds of carpenters and cabinet makers are setting up show-cases, arch-ways, ornamental porticoes, pavilions, mosques, chaleta, and every imaginable con-struction that can add to the attractiveness of the display of goods, and hundreds of porters are unloading cars and carting boxes, and commissioners from a score of foreign nations are bushing about superintending the unpacking and arrangement of all sorts of articles. The busy groups, the strong clear light in the building, the bright decorations of scarlet and gold, the sprinkling of foreign uniforms among the throng, and ith many gay effects of color in the monumental structures make a picture of striking brilliancy and vivacity.

It is gratifying to be able to state that the Ame section, while of treble the extent of that of any other nation, will not be surpassed by any in the costillness and variety of show-cases and accessories to enhance the ap-

pearance of the exhibits. The omnivorous national taste appears to have appropriated every style of ornament and fixture in use at former exhibitions and to have invented many original ones, with a characteristic carelessness of expense. Biack walnut is the predominating material of the cases, but the imitation of ebony and gold, so much admired by the French, also abounds, and the Ociental tendencies so marked in recent city architecture shows itself in many mosque-like structures, painted white, with decorations of gold and scarlet. The variety of form is almost endless, and is fully as striking as that of decoration. It would be premature to describe separate exhibits, but I cannot refrain from mentioning the bamboo temple of papier mache work, roofed with real paim leaves, which a New-York perfumer is constructing. The four supporting columns will be entwined by flowering vines, and a shower of fine, perfumed spray will be thrown upon the visitors from an invisible fountain. On the aides of the counters are bas-reliefs in white representing cupids gathering flowers and distilling their fragrance. Notice able among the larger show-cases which aspire to some thing like are literaral effect are those of the textile manufacturers of New-England, the Jewelers and silvermiths of New-York and Philadelphia, and the worstedyarn-makers and earpet-weavers of Very imposing and at the same time very tasteful is the two-story iron pavilien of the Amerian Book Trade Association. Without looking at the weards of the Commission, it is evident from the inscripions on the cases now in place that New-England, New-York, New-Jersey, and Pennsylvania are going to occupy nearly the whole of the American section in the main building. The Western States will be very inade-quately represented—the South scarcely at all. It was of e to be expected that the manufacturing district would make the calef display, but it is a pity that every State cannot make some small showing for its most im-portant industries. Still, it is nobody's fault but the people of the Stales that have failed to respond to the urgent invitation to take their proper share in the Ex-

Most of the foreign sections give abundant promise of eing in complete order before the 10th of May. One of he most advanced is that of the Netherlands, and here the delicate and graceful decorative work will surprise people who are accustomed to think of the Dutch as a easy race, lacking in percent on of the bountiful-an idea that is certainly warranted by all that tourists so of life in Holland. In the unsystematic arrangement of countries in the building that grew out of the want of compiness on the part of many to decide on taking part in the Exhibition, the Netherlands are flanked on our side by Mexico and on the other by Brazis. The former country has done nothing but to deposit in its space a small pile of baxes; but the latter has a force of mechanics engaged in putting up an elaborate structure with numerous arches and clustered columns that already shows signs of considerable architectural beauty. Belgiom occupies a space quite disproportionat to the size of that little country, and is fast filling it up with black show-cases ornamented with gilding. No goods are yet unmacked. Next beyond is Switzerland. Her Commissioners are completing a number of large structures for the display of face curtains, and are put ting together the plain iron show-cases brought in parts from home. Their pretty little chalet is nearly finished. France is not so far advanced, but is making rapid strides. The uniform style of the cases in this department, and their tasteful forms, will be a grateful relie to the visitor tired of the bewildering variety in the American section, just across the main siste.

West of the great transcept the territory of Great Britain begins on one side of the central aisle, and that of Germany on the other. Many goods in the British section are already unpacked and in position. There are two displays of art pottery of remarkable beauty, including articles in majolica of much larger size and more diaborate execution than we are accustomed to see in this country. There is also a beautful fountain of Doveton ware, and the beginnings of a fine exhibit from the Staffordshire potteries, in an Inclosed space. the inner walls of which are being covered with encaustic tiles. The briefest description of the really noteworthy things now to be seen in the British Action would fill a column. I will only glance in possing at a great chimney-piece in carved oak, ornamented with paintings on gold bockground in the medieval Halian style, and surrounding a quaint fire-place of ple-tured tiles; and look in for a moment at the little room they do not find a freshly-excavated mastoden or a new partitioned off by The London Grankie, containing a press | ancient marble in every corner. But then if you fancy color-printing run by a gas engine, and at the adjointor color-printing run by a gas engine, and at the adjoint that the Lawrence that the Lawrence that the Adjoint that the Lawrence that the adjoint that the Lawrence that the Adjoint that the Lawrence that the L arranged a complete collective exhibit of the grains of the country, and another of raw slik and excesses. The show-cases of Canada—all of walnut and of uniform patterns, you have noticed, perhaps, that when the keeper scratches one's colonies next attract our attention. India has already style-are nearly ready. Jamaica and the Cape of Good | earn with a stick, he lies down with his beef in his Hope have their goods on the ground, but have not yet | mouth and gets up a small thunder-storm in his throat begun unpacking. Queensland is making a valque exhibit. to show that he's tickled. Should be sit up and grin, and showing by a series of paintings the seenery and agricul- look pleased-look out. I'm never afraid of an English-

p cimens of woods, minerals, grains, &c.
The preparations of Germany are going forward with the Commissioners of that country could have everying ready in a week, were it necessary. The same
is bo said of Egypt. Turkey presents but
poor army of boxes. For a fong time
was meerialn whether she would come at all,
asplended exhibit are made at Vienna is still in paws
the dobt of her Commission, and it was doubted
efter the merchants of Constantinople could be inced to take the risks of a similar inferential. Denical is actively at work on the small space assigned to
the merchants of Sweden is fast zetting
the men larger exhibit of Sweden is fast zetting
stape, and the little Norwerian Court is almost ready. The much larger exhibit of Sweden is fast rating upe, and the little Norwegian Court is almost ready, a last not arrived, but the more enterprising Japans ave long been busy on the ample space they sel. Chili and the Argentine Espablic have their ready. Italy, latest convert to the Exhibition, is extrema west end of the bandler, in space origidesigned for some of the smaller South American rise. A multitude of boxes cover the floor, all of "plano plano," which is the emphonious Italian of saying "handle with care."

thed "plano plano," which is the euphonious Italian y of saying "hardle with care," are look of Machinery Hall is encouraging compared in its appearance a week ago. An immease genount over has been done of life, and although complete diness on the opening day is out of the question, there is a large number of machines in condition to be selection then. Steam was narned on the great Corliss inc on Monday, and it worked to the entire satisation of Mr. Corliss, the involver and builder, who was canneter, and weighing 70 tons; to of 1,400 horse-power; but it wo walking-beams, weighing 22 tons each; two 40-but wo walking-beams, weighing 22 tons each; two 40-but hydrogens at 10-feet stroke, a crank-shatt 19 methes in diameter and 12 feet in length; connecting-rods 24 set in length; and piston-rods 64 inches in diameter. The platform upon which it rests is 55 feet in diameter. The platform upon which it rests is 55 feet in diameter. The first in the set of possible from plates, resting upon brick indianous that extend far down into the earth. The highst from the floor to the top of the walking-beams is 30 feet. The English have a number of machines up, including a large sugar-case press. The Swides, too, are pressent, but no other foreign countries appear to be doing anything. There are perhaps 200 American machines in position. The sewing-machine makers have just begun to build a row of fanciful pagedas and partitions. In the Shoe and Leather Building, machinary and Carbage Building is in the hands of the painers. Art that and its amount are to be ready for pictures next week. Some of the foreign commissioners was refused as first to accept space in the annex have now discovered that it is muon the best place to show paintings, and would be glad to get in it. The United States Government Building has long been ready, but the exhibits are not in as forward a state as they sould be. Apparently the departments at Washington are waiting for an additional appropriation. A set of musket-maxing machinery in the departments at Washington wards a number of wardle articles from the ine departments at Waschington are waiting for an addi-tional appropriation. Asset of musice-imaxing machinery a in place, and also a number of warrises from the treems and navywards. Except the great collection of old and sliver oves made by Commissioner Donaldson of disho, the Smithsonian exhibits are yet to arrive. No most have been placed in the Women's Pavinon. The adding is finished, and its interior decerations in bias and white are exceeningly pretty. The vast quadrange of agricultural Hair is almost tenantless. A few forcomagricultural Hali is almost tenantices. A few foreign ulrics have deposited piles of bales and boxes there, gome half dezen American exhibitors are at work, less great activity is displayed at once, there will be aless great scrivity is displayed at once, there will be othing like reachiness on the opening may. Still, the arcies in this department can be more rapidly arranged on those in Machinery Hall, and much can be accom-

times in this department can be more rapidly arranged than those in Machinery Hall, and much can be accompissed in a short time.

There seems to be no end to the work of putting up special structures on the grounds. Since the data of my last letter the French Government has commenced a flue building for display of plains and models of its putting works; Fennsylvania has beginn a state headquarters; Karasas is getting the frame up of a large structure for offices and for a special exhibit of agricultural products, the Japanese have finished their warchouse, and have framed a much more ornamental structure for a mazar; an office has been begun for the United States Comminator, which was been begun for the United States Comminator, because the Learner of the Comminator of the Commission of the goods and remove the packing cases for a fixed and reasonable tarif, but some of the children company was formed under the auspices of the Commission of the Commission has shouldered the earlier expesse of the Commission we will shirt. The cost thus entailed upon the transury of the Kahlbitton will be in the neighborhood of \$300,000.

"Biddy, what's the mean temperature of Summer scappers ireigns?" said a coging to a roung prish has. "Size, Sir! There's nothing mane about freland-bad fack to yees for a dirty spaipeen!"

JOHN PAUL IN LONDON.

A DESCENT ON THE BRITISH MUSEUM. VASTNESS OF THE COLLECTION-PUBLIC INTERESTS CONSULTED-COUNSEL FOR THE AVERAGE TOURIST-NOTES AT HAMPTON COURT AND THE CRYSTAL PALACE-OBSERVATIONS ON ROTTEN ROW-IN THE CHAMBER OF HORRORS-SINISTER

DESIGNS ON THE TOWER. NDON, March 3.—In a previous letter I is better than ever Barbum's was at its best. That this was saying a great deal, I know, but now, after repeated visits, I am not disposed to take a bit of it back. The only thing that can be urged against the British Museum, indeed, is that there is so much of it. L'emburras des richesses never had illustration more apt. Quite as wel seek to draw out leviathan with a hook, or bore his jaw through with a thorn, as attempt to compass this mighty Museum with the time ordinarily at the traveler' disposal. In one year a man quick at acquiring knowledge might come to suspect how little he knew about it: in two, by dint of much study and a concientious purchase of the various guide-books, he migh ome to know that he really knew nothing at all. But if ne has only six mouths for London entire, he is discour aged at the very outset, you see. As for Londoners themse of robust habit, accustomed to horse selves, even the back riding and other severe exercises in the open air, are afraid to tackle it. Little wonder, then, that I threw up the sponge after wrestling with it every day f a week, taking my lunch with me at that. Countrymen

m Devonshire and York, for instance, go in and moor ound in an aimless sort of way, but a Londoner you meet in the Museum never. The good old gentleman with whom we live, move, breathe, and have our board onfessed to me that he had not been inside it for twenty years. The ladies, dear creatures, are the most constant visiters, for it affords them an opportunity of seeing a great deal of what they understand very little at no cost at all. They start early in the morning, taking children and nurse, a dozen of sandwiches, and bottle of beer with them; and let the little monkeys stand round the stuffed ones and stuff themselves while they roam off to the Assyrian side-room or hover over the ex tine Dinornis and the doubtful Dodo,

Aside from there being more of it than one can con for inhly take in at a single sitting, the only other drawback about the British Museum is the restriction placed upon research in natural history. Placards warn you against touching any of the specimens. Forbidden to sel of the fossils, to play with the silken ears of the giraffe, life becomes a burden to the man of an inquiring turn of mind. Would they but permit one to examine the megatherium under a microscope, or put the skeletor of the whale through a spectrum analysis, existence migh he borne. Otherwise, as before remarked, life become

Why should I be chaffing in this way though, when all the while I have something serious to say! Talk of cone "benearent governments;" look at the British Museum alone. Here is this numerse building, full of trensures collected at a cost of nearly \$20,000,000 from every part of the world, free to the poorest, be he citizen of the kingdom or silen, who wishes to avail himself of it. The mineral collection alone would fornish study for menths. And then the Zoological Galleries, the Botan cal Department, the Art Rooms-why, as I have before mathér, though in a less serious spirit perhaps, one in wander among these for weeks and learn how little knows at every turn. The library contains about 89,000 volumes, and a ticket to the reading-room may be had by any respectable person who cheeses to apply for one. I have a licket. Why, the world has nothing to equal this British Museum. yet it is but one-though the chief-of many, of which are open to the public. The South Kensin ton is no sardine of a museum, from any point of view, though it has cost but something short of £2,000,000, a compared with the British Museum's nearly twice that These remarkable Englishmen, however, do not secin to set much store by their museums-they had rather you would pealed their mutton. And the mutton on which they so pride themselves is worse than their beef-and that is had-while the museums are decidedly good. The few of them who do struggle into the that the Englishman is displeased, just accurately. 'Tis the only way he has of showing that he showing by a series of paintings the scenery and arrives turns and include the begins to be polite.

Uncal and including industries of the country, together with the begins to be polite.

One thing puries me. Visit the Thames Embankment

whenever you like, and if dredging happen-to be going argeteristic method and precision. Many of the cases on, you will see scores of the poorer class leaning over up-solid affairs they are, for the most part in black | the railing and watching each bucket of mud that is drawn up from the river. And so in New-York; if not gill—and a few exhibits are in place. A Leursic permist makes an interesting show of spice oils, and a besiden firm of parquetry. Austria is backward, as a rait have been expected, and there is little to be seen in recreation but piles of boxes, each striped with hards to lack and yellow—the imperial Harsburg colors. In a conservative is pick of the nearly complete preparations of Seath, and have only now to add that the energiance of Seath, and have only now to add that the energiance of that country on that sends on the formular turnishes no other free shows; but the laborer formularly turnishes no other free shows; but the laborer of Loudon, when not turning an honest penny with his mighty bone and sinew, might step into one of the many museums and be improving his mind.

Few cities in the world, I fancy, have so many " places o go to" at either no cost at all or else a cost w merely nominal, as this same City of London. Besides the institutions already mentioned there is the National Gallery (in Trafalgar-square), where pictures of all soris and schools are on gratuitous excibition; Kew Gardens Hampton Court, Hospitals, Music Halls, Prisons, and more parks than you can conveniently shake a stick at It was these grounds undoubtedly that fired Tweed and other city fathers of our old regime with that noble ambition which brought the present Battery into beautiful being and caused the wilderness of public squares in New-York to blossom like the rose. But it will be long New 10 is to the cue sufficiently to have a Kew, I fear before we catch the cue sufficiently to have a Kew, I fear Were finot for an apprehension that it might be tread ing over too familiar ground I would caracole through the gardens of Kew just here, but I forbear-not even t turn up these beautiful grounds for you will I run the risk of transforming myscif into a tame bore. But I do say unto you, should you pass through London (even in Winter) visit Kew Gardens, and on no account miss Hampton Court. Take a day for it-any kind of a day will do-and see the palace which Cardinal Wolsey built; sit in the great dining-hall where he set out a spread which sent a French Embassy home with apineing heads and marvelous tales of the magnificence of English

spread which sent a Fronce Limbosy solutions of English state. Writes his private secretary:

The Cardinal called before him his principal officers, as stewards, treasurer, controller, a clerk of his kitchen, to whom he declared his mind touching the entertainment of the Freichmen at Hampton Court, commanding them neither to spare for any cost, expense or travayed, to make such a triumphant banquet as they might not only wonder at there, but also make a gorious report of in their country, to the great honour of the King and his realist. To accomplish his commandment they sent out caters, purvelors, and divers other persons, my Lord's friends, to make preparation; also sent for all the expert cookes and counting persons in the art of cooker which were within and on or elsewhere that might be gotten to beautify this noble feast; the purvelors provided and my Lord's friends as in its such provision as are would wonder to have seen. The cookes wrought both day and night, who sufficients and many crafts devises, were lacked neither gold not silver nor other costly taking met for their purpose.

Now was all thisse in readiness and supper tyme at hand, the principal officers caused the trumpetters to blow to warne to supper; the officers discreetly went and conducted these noblemen from their clambers into the chambers where they should suppe, and caused them to sit downe, and that done their service came up to such abundance both costly and full of suttlettes and with such a pleasant neyse of instruments of musicke that the service came up to such abundance both costly and full of suttlettes and with such a pleasant neyse of instruments of musicke that the painter should have painted were wrapt into a heavenly paradise.

Anone came up the second course with so many dishes suttleties and devises above a hundred in number which were of so goodly proportion and so costly that I thinke the Frenchmen never saw the line; the wonder was no less than it was worthy moded. There were castles with images in the same Paul's Char state. Writes his private secretary : You may perhaps remember that in the erection of this

palace Wolsey laid the foundation of his fall, its magnificence exciting the envy-perhaps one might better

might have had more if disposed, for his revenue exceeded that of the Crown.

One has history all round him here. The stained glass

windows contain portraits of Henry VIII. and Cardinal Wolsey, and the names and coats-of-arms of Henry's wives-a string long enough, good sooth, to blazon the broadside of a barn. Still upon the walls hangs the same arras as hung in Henry's time—tap-estry of wonderful embroidery. With royal wassail these walls did often ring in the reigns of Elizabeth and James L, and here Charles L for a while held his court. Here too he was imprisoned when the whirl of the wheel brought Cromwell to the top; here one daughter of Cromwell was given in marriage to Lord Falconberg, and here another daughter (his favorite one), Mrs. Claypole, died. Great change there was at Hampton Court when the Lord Protector's disinterred head grinned from a ghastly pole above - estminster Hall and Cavaliers came to sit in the places where Paritans had been. Of praying there was little, and of love-making much. Charles IL had peculiar notions about some things, and insomuch as Mistress Nell Gwynne frequently sat in these gardens then, it seems nothing more than fit that her portrait should now hang on the walls. And I for one had rather that her arch, merry face more frequently appeared than encounter, as one does at every turn, a portrait of that straddle-legged, square-jawed murderer of women, Henry VIII. No sovereigns are "stopping" at Hampton Court now

-nor have any had residence here since George II. and his Queen, Caroline. For my part I am very glad of it;

one could not have half so good a time were a royal family around to press hospitality upon one and ask nim questions about America. As it is, you can lunch at any one of several inns near by, at your own expense, and have the run of apartments which were once royal. Oh, 'tis a rare place to browse. The wails are hung with pletures; here you find the beauties of the Second Charles's Court, painted by Sir Peter Lely; no end of "nymphs and satires" (as Mrs. Morninglory interpreted the catalogue, the while she modestly vailed her eyes), portraits by Sir Godfrey Kneller (ac who sware the roun oath that he would not be buried in Westminster, cause they do bury fools there"); Adams and Eves pleking up apples for a living; Queen Elizabeth in a faucy dress (fancy that!) "Queen Charlotte when 36 years of age, with her 13 children in the background;" another portrait of Queen Elizabeth, at the same age, attired in a magnificently embroidered gown and surrounded by allegorical figures, the interpretation being that Venus is hiding her face, abashed at finding her beauty thus outvied; Minerva looks on in astonishment at discovering that a mortal is wiser than she, while June takes to vexed flight at finding the glory of her reign outdone on earth. (He does not lay it on thick, this artist-oh, not) Strange to say, we find " A Portrait of a Lady," also " A Portrait of a Gentleman," in the catalogue—subjects rarely seen in modern galleries. Then we have the admirals—it is a pleasure to meet the brave tenbow, though only in paint—the great generals, Fair Resamend Clifford, "A man in a large Ruff," "Portrait of a man with a large Bear I," and several other pictures that one would naturally expect to find in a royal collection. This "Meeting of Henry VIII. and Francis I. of France" (or "The Field of the Cloth of Gold"), by Hol bein, has a tradition attached of which one may read a confirmation in the picture itself, if he draw near to it in the time of the Commonwealth Parliament proposed to sell this picture to the King of France, and the bargain was concluded. The Earl of Pembroke learning of it, and eing determined that an inheritance of successive princes, so interwoven with history, should not leave the country, secretly cut out the head of Henry VIII.
On finding the picture "mutilated" (I think it was rather improved), the French refused to consummate the bur gain, and after the Restoration the Earl gave the head to Charles II., who caused it to be carefully put in place. But the circular seam is plainly enough seen in the pic ture, especially if you take a side light for it.

However, we cannot "put up" over night at Hampton and as well say good by to it now as ever. But before leaving let me repeat, see Hampton Court by all means when you visit England. And when I assure you that I do not own a brick of it even, nor a single inch of the grounds, you certainly cannot suspect me of any merce nary motive in thus advising you.

Take a day for the Crystal Palace, too. And if in the noliday season, or within a month of it even, you will have an opportunity of seeing a "Christmas pantomime"-one of England's most cherished institutions, an edating the Habeas Corpus act, and dearer to the popular heart-the hearts of childhood especially-than even Magna Charta. I sat the thing through, and oh, but it was dreary to me, though the adult audience seemed delighted, and a number of children rolled off their scats in onvulsive laughter. But I never could see the humor of ne man in a play striking another over the head with a stuffed club, though the point is most successful here, and eldom fails to bring down the house. Many parents who would not for worlds let their children go to a theater, would feel that a solemn duty had been ignored f they did not send them do the Christmas pantomiu So I suppose the performance must carry an educational influence with it, though at first night one would think it not only tinged, b t netually dyed deep down in the wool with coarseness and vulgarity. Very possibly I am unable to recognize humor, even when it stares me square in the face. For I may as well confess, now that I'm in for it, that Punch and Judy never do thrill me quite through to the nervous center with mirth. Nor, as | 28 we general thing, do my countrymen rally round the box and shower peanies upon the proprietor with a profusion alculated to either gladden his heart or sustain the It may be that the wife-beatly usiness, in which the main fun of the thing seems to lie not exhibitarating to a foreigner. However, the influence on the masses must be good or the exhibition would not e nationally encouraged, as it is.

Hyde Park you must see, but if anyone at the lower gate demand a sixpence for admission, say you prefer to pay on going out, and will see him at the upper end-or possibly further. If you have made an appointment to meet anybody here-your tailor or hairdresser, say-without specifying exactly where, you will think it might e called Hide-and-seek Park before you get through with it. But while waiting, one can feed the swans in the Serpentine, or hire a little boat and splash round among the other feathered fowl. And in watching the carriages that roll through, and the equestrians who trot and can-ter by, an hour is very soon whirled away. Every sort for a pleasure vehicle is out, from the four-in-hand drag to a pony-phaeton. If you wish to see the very incarna-tion of pride it is only necessary to look at the poffy old Dowager folling on satin cushions in a huge landau, hedged in by fat footmen. Even her horses disdain to touch the earth and knock their muzzles with their knees in the endeavor to step as high as possible. But so ar as a show of beauty is concerned-will it be thought I am prejudiced if I say that one of our misses in Central 'ark is as good as this whole "Latty's Mile ?" Rotten Row, however, with its fair equestrians flashing by, longskirted as comets but less nebulous in body, is a very pretty sight of an afternoon. It is not so called, understand, because of the character of those who ride in it. To think that none of these ladies are respectable would e a greater mistake even than to suppose that all of

But the most of those you see, if not members of an aristocracy which was never known to go wrong, are at wives and daughters of the British merchant, and with very few exceptions all are ugly enough to be virtuous. "Retten Row" is supposed to be but a corrup cirtuous. "Rotten Row is say, tuen of Route de Ros, which it formerly was—the King'

Drive. The Zoölogical Gardens are imperative. Neglect them. and you will not be permitted to go to Paris when you lie, nor can you, in comfort, return to your own country while alive. The young man first entering upon life can learn a great deal of human nature here, especially if he so dispose his time as to be around the cages when the animals are fed. And as for a young woman ambitious of knowledge, she could scarcely learn more at a boarding school.

Nime. Tussaud's is a fraud. You will wonder that of

these wax works you have heard so much and of the National Portrait Gallery so little. You will also wender why you find the one-which one I leave you to guesscrowded, and the other comparatively empty. If a drop of patriotic blood burn in your voins you will be indignant at finding those of your countrymen who have place here, so outrageousty done, in wax, though it be. Grant is made to look like a bloated and broken down prizefighter; dear Abraham Lincoln is treated werse even than is the statue set on high in our own Union Square (you'll not believe this is possible, but I give you my word for it). Were Henry Ward Beecher not so overladen with litigation already. I should suggest that he bring an action for libel against these Tussauds. Even the inexorable Tilton would sigh to see his former friend and pas-tor thus put before the people, and Bowen would be moved to speak out and tell all he knows at once. I do not think that my feeling toward these wax works is in ling to form a residence worthy of so great a monarch; truly he had builded a notice palace, but he had builded it for a noble Kinz. And he generously then and there made Henry a present of it, out and out. But never was the state which Welsey in the plantage of his power kept up exceeded, even when Hampton went into royal hands. Eight bundred serviters had the Cardinal, and any way influenced by the fact that while standing against

Even as compared with John Calvin, William Cobbett and the Archbishop of Canterbury, in the room adjoining, you might think them philanthropists of the period just in from an airing. No, no, had any one attempted to stick a pin in me to see whether I were wax or not, personal feeling might enter into this criticism; but, as it is, I write thus because I was grievously disappointed where I had been led to expect a great deal; and, it is my free, unbiased, and unprejudiced opinion that in the in crest of art the proprietors of these works might very properly be boiled in their own wax. And while the pot was on, all Anatomical Museum men might also h treated to a penny dip!

At the Tower, if you can dexterously dodge the warder (more commonly called "Beefeater"), in veivet hat and colored ribbons, who guides the party, and loaf round by yourself, you may have a good time of it. But rather than be compelled to listen to his stereotyped stuff, and be made to hurry through without really seeing anything, buy a lot of Tower photographs and read up in bistory

For guide book prattle once berun, Bequeathed by tedious sire to son, Though often told is never done,

at home.

No blood spatters the walls, so do not expect to be tim. lated in that way, even in the Bloody Tower, where E4ward V, and his brother, the Duke of York, are supposed to have met a cruel fate at the hands of their usurping to have met a cruei lake at the haddes of their usurping uncle. So the sins of the father are visited upon the children, for here Henry VI. was helped along the road to heaven, if not landed directly there, by Edward of York. Oh, yes, the white rose has spiashes of red on it, and this tower may indeed be called "Bloody," for next we find Clarence, his hands yet wet with the blood of Henry's son, spilled at Tewkesbury, floating in a butt of malmsey, for which his brother, this same Edward IV., stood treat"-almost as sweet a death to die, this, as that of a fly in amber. So, if stains are now found on the floor, they may quite as well be of wine as of blood, and

in any event you need drop no tears on them.

In this little Devereux Tower "good Queen Bess"sweet virgin that she was-wrote her recognizable signmanual in the blood of her once favorite Essex. In you White Bower Sir Walter Raleigh was imprisoned; there he wrote his "History of the World," and here he lost the head which instructed his pen. In this Brick Tower Lady Jane Grey was lodged, and thence was led to lay her lovely head upon the block. From this great Fortress, Palace, or Prison, taken in its entirety, Anne Boleyn went with a pageantry unprecedented to be crowned and here, too, the capricious hand which set the crown upon her head snatched it rudely off, and the graceful head as well. One can scarce believe that the body of her but a few days before Henry's beloved Queen, " was thrown into a common chest of elm-tree made to put arrows in, and burned in the chapel within the Tower before 12 o'clock"-the execution was at 11! But the record tells it. "O, Father! O, Creator! Thou who art the way, the truth, and the life! Thou knowest I have not deserved this death!" Certainly these words which the unfortunate Queen spoke on hearing her sentence not the language of guilt. And she walked

to the block as blithely as she rode to her bridal-which is little to wonder at, indeed, considering whose wife she had been. Three years later, only, another of Henry's queens, beautiful Katharine Parr, paid here the asual penalty for having wived this brick-faced Binebeard-whose head I never see in a picture without wanting to punch it! And up Tower Hill, which you see from the nigh window, the same gentle monarch sent the venerable Bishop Fisher; on the summit, too, by royal command, the white hairs of Sir Thomas More were made to stream in the wind ereache ax fell which clotted them with blood. "Going up the scaffold, which was so weak that it was ready to fail, he said burriedly to the Lieutenant, 'I pray you, Master Lieutenant, see me safe up, and for my coming down let me shift for myself.'" To set the head of this loved Lord Chancellor on London Bridge was brutal indeed, but the measure of a monster's iniquity would scarce have been filled without. Does not a vision of the Countess of Shrewsbury come up to you, a lady (in her 80th year, I think) whose only crime was her royal blood, led to the scaffold at the tyrant's word, but stoutly refusing to lay her head on the block. "So do traitors use to do, and I am ne traitor," she said. But while we look the headsman drags her by her gray hairs to the block; there is a giltter of steel in the air, and the keen-edged ax descen silencing all remonstrances. Then the Earl of Surrey, poet and-but let us dismiss the ghosts of those who is mournful procession have gone up this horrible Hill.
The eye scarce reaches to its end, and one sickens of a building which has not one pleasant association-for not even Queen Elizabeth's funeral was celebrated within its walls. Rather than show the structure to strangers, England might better tear it down and distribute the ac cursed bricks of its walls at the bottom of the Thanks, whe e they can only tell tales of what they have wil-

nessed to cold-blooded pike and bream.

If disposed you can now examine an interesting let of old and useless arms, and some thousands of Martini-Henry rifles which will soon have place in the same col-Here, too, is some curious armor, representing lection. Here, too, is some curious armor, representing different dates and usages of warfare, but as we long ago gave our warder the slip, the chances are that if found strazgling by ourselves we may be suspected of designs on the crown lewels, and speared or shot through with some trusty and rusty old pike or arquebuse before we can explain-which were little worse than to have been bored to the center by twalds, as we should have been if we had not "shunted" at the head of the first stairs. But let us out while we may. As for the crown jewels, they have little attraction for one accustomed to the gratuitous display . Tidany's, and when we Palais Royal can discount this Crown show to death. you really do want to wind up with something grand be fore leaving London, we will call on Smalley at Tas TRIDUNE Bureau, in Pall Mall, and get the last news; per haps see the rush for TRIBUNES when the steamer m haps see the rush for Thinks and the day of our visit, arrives, which I hope will not be on the day of our visit, as there would be little fun in taking our places at the tail of a queue in Cockspur-st, and waiting two or three tail of a queue in Cockspur-st, and waiting two or three tail of a queue in Cockspur-st, and waiting two or three tail of a queue in Cockspur-st.

AUSTRIAN OFFICIAL MISCONDUCT.

SECRETS SOLD TO THE GERMANS-BARON VON KREII-

SECREIS SOLD TO THE GERMANS—BARON VON KREINLAU DISGRACED.

Vienna (March 15) Correspondence of The London Standard.
Two dark blots, worse than any lost battles, have been added to the annais of the Austrian aray, some time ago three Prussian officers of high rank arrived here to request the Austrian war admitiatration, in the name of their own Government, to impart the sears of the fabrication of the Uchatius cannon. The regard due to the policy of Count Andrassy made the refusal of this request a delicate matter; nevertheless an Archauke carried the point, and a refusal was given. The Prussian officers left Vienna, and simultaneously wifa their departure three Austrian subjects, who had been employed for many years in the arsenal here, and were fully initiated in all the secrets of the fabrication of the Uchatius guns, disappeared. Soon afterward it became known tant Baron Erit von Krehlau, first lientenant in the Austrian Bifles, who was engaged in the Miliary Geographical Institute, had been arrested and tract for having sold secrets concerning the Austrian army to a foreign government. The fact both of the trial and of the treachery is officially confirmed, while The Oricial duelle declares that it was not the French Government that was in treaty with the traitor. The word "French" is printed in consplicuous letters in the official journal, and the whole tenor of the phrase betrays beyond a doubt that another than the French Government has bought the secret plans through its military attaché.

Now, not long ago the military attaché.

Now, not long ago the military attaché of the Russian Government has bought the plans. Baron Erit, indeed, offered them to the French Government but the later informed the Austrian Foreign Office of the transaction. The Deutsche Zeitung, which first published, the affair, declared that the denunciation was only made in a fir ago that the Russian Legation, serve has the Major-Gen. Dobner von Dobeaua, has been pensuad, and replaced by Major-Gen. Garan. The profunded server, whi

ARREST OF AN ALLEGED MURDERER. On Nov. 17, 1875, James Reilly, keeper of a saloon at No. 418 East Forty-seventh-st., ejected a disorderly man from his saloen, and going out himself a few minutes after, he was struck on the head with a paving tone, thrown by this man, who had been waiting for him. Reilly was so seriously figured that he died on Dec. 3.
Joseph Farrell was arrested for the crime, but discharged
after the inquest, as it was alleged that Edward Farrell
who was at large, was the crimbal. The police laye
been on the watch for this man, and yesterany succeeds
in arresting him in the Nineteenth Precinct about 4 a.m.

A woman of the strong-minded sort arrived